

workshops is very common. With regard to the married woman, there persists, however, to this day an aversion to letting her engage as a wage-earner, the home and the care of children remaining her sphere. Moreover, the fact that there are few farmers among the Jews reduces the number of women assisting the head of the family at his work.

TABLE XVII

Proportion of Females Occupied.	In Poland (1921).		In Prussia (1925).		In Roumania (1913)	
	Among the Jews.	Among the Non- Jews	Among the Jews.	Among the Non- Jews	Among the Jews.	Among the Non- Jews
In	22.4	36.7	23.4	29.0	9.3	5.4
In industry	16.2	19.9	23.9	19.2	27.8	20.0
handicraft	27.4	45.7	26.0	34.4	21.9	44.7
In all						

Thus among the Jews in Poland and Prussia women formed about 25 per cent of those in gainful occupation, and in Roumania about 20 per cent; among the non-Jews in Poland and Roumania, which are agricultural countries, 45 per cent, in Prussia 34 per cent. In Roumania the percentage of women in commerce, industry, and handicrafts is higher with the Jews than with the non-Jews, these being even more backward in their semi-Oriental conception of the place of women in occupations other than agriculture. Russian statistics for 1923 show that the percentage of women among Jewish earners decreases with the size of the

town. In towns with above 100,000 inhabitants, women formed 25-5 per cent of the Jewish earners, in those with less than 10,000 inhabitants, only 15-3 per cent; in the smaller towns tradition is stronger, and the openings for female labour are fewer.

The following table shows the occupational distribution of women among the Jews and the non-Jews in Prussia;